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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

No year since 1879 had so small an amount of sunshine in England as 1888.

The patriot Kossuth is rousing Hungaria to another thirst for independence.

Indianapolis statisticians figure out the saving to her citizens by the rise of natural gas at $1,000,000 yearly.

According to figures published by the English Registrar General, the most healthful occupation is that of ministers of religion.

In spite of the increased efficiency of the Fire Department made possible by the use of the telegraph, modern fires in England show a more destructive tendency and an increase in the percentage of lives lost.

"Can any legislator of any State" asks the New York *Telegram*, "beat the Kansas man who has introduced a bill appropriating a lot of money for drilling four deep holes in the ground 'to see what can be found?'"

The deposit of nitrate of soda along the Peruvian coast is so great that centuries will be required to exhaust it. It is four or five feet thick for unmeasured miles, is broken out with crowbars, then ground and run in solution into vats of sea-water, when crystallization takes place.

Professor Mulhall gives the following figures as to the average number of children to a marriage in the chief countries of Europe: Ireland, 5.20; Russia, 4.83; Spain, 4.65; Italy, 4.54; Scotland, 4.46; Holland, 4.22; Sweeden, 4.12; Germany, 4.10; England, 4.08; Austria, 4.04; Belgium, 4.04; Switzerland, 3.94; Hungary, 3.70; Denmark, 4.61; France, 3.03.

The leading architects of New York are busily engaged in preparing plans for the great Protestant cathedral which is to be erected in that city at an estimated cost of several million dollars. It is said that eighty-two architects are at work on plans. The structure is intended not to exceed 400 feet in height, and will be built of some durable stone.

The New York Historical society has just purchased from the Richmond (Va.) Whig Publishing company the files of the Richmond *Whig* and the Richmond *Enquirer* from 1804 to 1888, inclusive, for about $2500. The volumes cover the history of the war of 1812-14, the Mexican war and the war of the states of the Union. No such opportunity for securing a current history of this United States has perhaps ever occurred.

The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that "the New York *World* is simply silly when it proposes to defend our harbor entrances by flooding the water with petroleum and igniting it, thus creating a sea of fire to envelop the enemy's fleet. The enemy would make false attacks until the petroleum was exhausted, and then go to work in earnest. No city would care to keep on hand an unlimited supply of oil. It would be dangerous."

There is yet no public railroad in China. The single private track existing is a curiosity. The young Emperor of China amuses himself now and then by whisking around his palace grounds in Pekin on it, an affair in miniature, and enjoys a monopoly of it. The French government has just made a very handsome present to Li Hung Chang in the shape of a complete railroad train; but if the Chinese statesman makes the present available he will have to grade a road-bed and buy some rails, and thus, as France hopes, break the ice for the introduction of railroads.

A novelty in the way of a money shipment between banks was recently reported at the Fourth Street National Bank in Philadelphia. A registered mail package containing bank notes to the value of $9710 was received from a California bank that took this unusual method of transshipping a considerable sum of money, presumably for the purpose of economizing cost. The registered package was transmitted through the postoffice at a cost of $1 04, while if it had gone in the usual way by express the charge for its delivery would have been $15. The sender, however, says the *Record*, took the risks of the mail, as the government is not financially liable for losses incurred in the transmission of matter through the registry department.

In the *Forum*, Jules Verne, the distinguished French novelist, contributes a satirical description of a great American editor in the year 2889. The editor rules the world; he receives ministers of other governments and settles international quarrels; he is the patron of all the arts and sciences; he maintains all the great novelists; he has not only a telephone line to Paris but a telephone line as well, whereby he can at any time from his study in New York see a Parisian with whom he converses. Advertisements are flashed on the clouds; reporters describe events orally to millions of subscribers; and if a subscriber becomes weary, or is busy, he attaches his phonograph to his telephone, and hears the news at his leisure. If a fire is raging in Chicago, subscribers in New York may not only listen to the description of an eye-witness, but by the telephote may see the fire.

A Song of Pleasure.

Ah, me! for the snows of winter;
And oh! for the winds of March,
The crocus in the garden,
And the whorl upon the larch.

There has been no time for mourning,
There is all time now for mirth,
In the sweet fair face of heaven
And the dear close face of earth.

There is laughter in the snowflake,
The wind sings a roundelay,
And the green, green grass is luscious
In the life of a summer day.

Then, ah! for the snows of winter,
And oh! for the winds of March,
The crocus in the garden,
And the whorl upon the larch.

THE BLUE DOOR.

"It is a little perplexing at times," said the Rev. Milo Milner. "Five houses exactly alike in five little gardens of precisely the same dimensions, and five umbrella-shaped apple-trees in front. There have assuredly been times when the similitude has been somewhat embarrassing."

"Yaas," said Deacon Philpott, "old Squire Simpson, he built 'em. Said he didn't want to be accused of no partiality. I remember," with a chuckle, "how John Vassar went into Number Five when he was a-courting Lois Spring, that lived at Number Four, and scared old Ma'am McMicken half outen her wits, coming up behind her, when she was a-makin' fritters, and kissin' her with a will. And Mr. Belt's grocer's bill was left at Mrs. Hedgey's, and—"

"Very natural misapprehensions—very natural indeed," said Mr. Milner. "We are all liable to make mistakes."

"That's as true as gospel," said the deacon. "Now you talk about mistakes, I remember—"

"And I," precipitately interrupted Mr. Milner, who had a wholesome horror of his deacon's interminable stories, "have been mercifully preserved from any awkward misunderstandings by the fact that the door of the domicile where I reside is providentially painted blue. The other four doors are green."

"Blue's a proper, pretty color," said Deacon Philpott. "Speaking about blue, my daughter Arethusa, down in Floridy—"

"Pray excuse me!" said the pastor, glancing at his turnip-shaped silver watch—"but I have barely time to keep my appointment with Brother Klingenburg. Really, I had no idea how late it was!"

And he hurried away, leaving the deacon standing in the middle of the road, staring after him.

Mr. Milner boarded at No. 3 Simpson Terrace. (There was no terrace there, but the squire thought the name sounded sonorous and pleasant, so he had christened his five little cottages "Simpson Terrace.")

He boarded with Mrs. Chipley and her two daughters, Maud and Marian, who felt it a great distinction to be of any service, however slight, to the pastor.

Maud herself gathered fresh flowers for the study-table; every day Marian sat up late nights to iron and mend table linen, so that the good man might have a clean napkin every day, and to darn his stockings so that you could not tell mended places from the whole, and the little widow herself exhausted every culinary resource to humor his dyspepsia, and to contrive dainty dishes out of the least possible foundation.

To these three simple women the Rev. Milo Milner was like an embodied saint.

"And now that Mr. Milner is safely gone for the day," said Mrs. Chipley, "we'll clean the sitting-room and whitewash the walls. Run to Dixey's, Maud, for a lump of unslaked lime, and—oh, by-the-way, bring some cornmeal, dear. We'll have hasty pudding for dinner, and eat at the kitchen table. Hasty pudding and milk will do for us women."

"Of course it will, mamma," said Maud.

"I like hasty pudding and milk!" cried Marian, jumping gleefully up and down, "and, although Mr. Milner is such a dear, good man, yet it is a sort of relief to have him gone once in a while, so that we can clean house, and eat hasty pudding and milk.

"And, oh, Maud!" she whispered, to her æsthetic elder sister, as Mrs. Chipley bustled out to hang the big kettle over the fire, "I've such an idea in my head! If you'll only get a little grass-green paint ready mixed, when you are at Dixey's, and a medium-sized brush!"

"Green paint, Marian? What for?"

"Hush! don't let mamma hear! I'm so tired of hearing this called the house with the blue door!"

Maud obeyed. Although the elder in point of years, she had long been accustomed to be domineered over by pretty, positive Marian.

"But it is the strangest thing, Marian!" she said, as fifteen or twenty minutes later, she handed over a mysterious tin can and an oblong paper parcel to her sister. "Joe Dean is out painting his door blue!"

"Tastes differ," said Marian, shrugging her shoulders, now invested in a preternaturally shabby old calico gown, suitable only to the extremest exigencies of house-cleaning time. "Blue is a lovely color, but, as applied to a house door, I am heartily sick of it. Joe Dean has no more taste than a Newfoundland dog."

"The Deans are expecting city company to lunch," said Maud. "They sent to borrow our butterfly china plates this morning."

It must be nice to have city company," sighed Marian.

"Oh, but think of the work of it!" said Maud, lifting both her hands.

Mrs. Chipley came in at that moment, also clad in what Marian called her "scrubbing regimentals," and wearing an old olive-silk handkerchief tied around her still bright and glossy hair, and the three set themselves determinedly to work.

The Reverend Milo Milner, on reaching the railway station, received a telegram that his friend, Professor Klingenburg, could not possibly meet him that day.

"Very good," said Mr. Milner. "I'll just step back home and get a mouthful of lunch, and then I'll go to look over those ancient manuscripts with Dr. Hodges. He has been urging me to do so for some time past, and I may never have a better opportunity than this."

Mr. Milner tucked the umbrella under his arm, tipped his black, wide-brimmed hat over his eyes, and set off on a swift, swinging stride back to Simpson Terrace.

The blue door stood wide open. He walked in, with no sort of ceremony.

"Fresh paint!" he said to himself, elevating his thin nostrils. If there's anything on the face of the earth I detest, it is fresh paint. And I've got it all over the skirts of my best coat, too! Where is Mrs. Chipley? What has become of the girls? Nobody ever seems to be in the way when they're wanted. But, fortunately, here's lunch ready spread. I wonder, now, how it happened? How could they know I was coming back? Cold roast grouse, with currant jelly—chicken salad—pickled oysters—really, now, this is something quite beyond the ordinary run of our bills of fare!"

The pastor sat down, and ate with an excellent appetite. He made a yawning hole in the chicken-salad mound; he picked the bones of a crisp, brown grouse with genuine satisfaction; he buttered a flaky biscuit, and added to its flavor by several spoonfuls of amber quince preserve.

"All the same," said he to himself, as he wiped his mouth with a damask napkin and rose from his chair, with another glance at the vegetable-shaped watch; "this sort of thing is quite beyond Mrs. Chipley's means. I thought she had better sense. I must really speak to her about it. In the meantime I must make good speed, if I expect to have much time at my friend Hodges' place."

Away he trudged, much comforted and sustained as regarded his inner man.

"Joe, Joe!" shrieked Miss Francesca Dean, coming into the room a few minutes later, "what have you done? Eaten up all the company lunch! Oh, you greedy—"

"I'll be blamed if I have!" shouted Joe, from an upper room, where he was transforming himself from an amateur journeyman painter to a modern tennis player. "What are you talking about?"

"Some one has eaten his fill!" cried Miss Franklin. "Just look at the table!"

"Then it's some tramp sneaked in through the door that I left open to dry the paint," bawled Joe, smiting his leg.

And while the Dean family were endeavoring to repair damages, the task of house-cleaning went swimmingly on at the Chipley domicile, only two doors away, the girls and their mother scarcely taking time to sit down and eat their hasty-pudding, which, by the way, got badly scorched through Maud's over-devotion to putting the chintz window curtains in the pastor's study.

But hasten as they would, the newly-whitewashed walls were scarcely dry and the furniture not yet rearranged, when dusk descended on the scene and the Rev. Milo Milner came in.

"Oh, take care, Mr. Milner!" exclaimed Maud. "The door—the paint is fresh!"

Mr. Milner solemnly advanced into the area of the lamplight, and, twisting himself around to get at the skirts of his coat, eyed them disconsolately.

"More paint!" said he. "Blue paint!"

"No," cried Marian. "Green!"

The two colors were ludicrously alike, by lamp-light. The green might be mistaken for a lively blue—the blue for a dull green.

"Blue," said the pastor firmly. "Do you think I haven't the use of my eyes?"

"Green," persisted Marian. "I know, because I put it on myself."

"It is not well," said the Rev. Milo, "for the young to be too positive."

"But truth is truth," said Maud.

"And while I am about it," said Mr. Milner, now thoroughly exasperated, "I deem it my duty to remonstrate with you concerning the extravagant and unwarranted style of diet in which you indulge during my absence!"

"I don't know what you mean!" said Mrs. Chipley, feebly, catching her breath.

"Hasty pudding and milk can't be called extravagance," hazarded Maud.

"Scorched at that!" murmured Marian.

"Roast grouse and currant jelley!" said the pastor. "Chicken-salad and sponge-cake! And—here again I trust to the evidence of my eyesight—all set out on your old butterfly-patterned china. I know, because I ate of it myself!"

"You—you got into the wrong house!" gasped Maud.

"It was the house with the blue door," serenely uttered Mr. Milner, as if this were an incontrovertible argument.

Marian clapped her hands hysterically.

"Mamma!" she cried—"Maud! Mr. Milner was the tramp who ate up Miss Dean's company lunch! That was just what Francesca Dean told me they had prepared! And on our butterfly-china, too!"

"It was the house with the blue door," stubbornly repeated Mr. Milner.

"But Joe Dean painted their door blue today," cried Marian. "And I painted ours green."

The pastor sank limply into a chair.

"Then," said he, "I've got green and blue paint both on the skirts of my coat—and I've made a dreadful blunder into the bargain! And I must go at once and apologize to the Dean family; but not until you, my kind friends have forgiven me for my meddling interference."

"But really," said mischievous Maud, "hasty pudding isn't an extravagance."

Mrs. Chipley and Marian hastened to deprecate the pastor's humility, and he went sadly to make his peace with Miss Francesca Dean.

"It is kind o' queer," said Deacon Philpott, talking the matter over some few days afterward. "The dominie he plumb admits that he's sort o' absent-minded, and needs a wife to keep him straight. And I'll bet even on pretty Miss Maud and Francesca Dean!"

The deacon, however, was wrong for once in his life.

Pastor Milner did get married, but it was neither to blue-eyed Francesca nor dark-orbed Maud.

Like a sensible man, he proposed to the Widow Chipley herself, and was accepted.

"But, if Mrs. Milner does not object," he said, with due courtesy, "I should like to have the front door painted blue once more.—*Saturday Night.*

General Harrison an Expert Carver.

This is one of the pleasantest little stories about President-elect Harrison. When he was a senator here he and his family lived in modest style at a quiet boarding-house, where they were the only guests. His hostess had heard him say that he was fond of game, and so when she one day saw in the market a lot of plump quail she bought some. There were just enough, as the good hostess thought, to go around nicely. She broiled them to a turn, and served them on toast.

A little while before the dinner hour Senator Jones and a couple of friends called on Senator Harrison. They were still there when dinner was announced. Senator Harrison invited them to go down and take dinner with him. They accepted, and the hostess was in despair. There were not enough quail to go around with this unexpected addition, and it was too late to do anything. Senator Harrison, as usual, did the carving and supplying. After a little, hearing no complaint as to an insufficiency of quail, she ventured to examine the plates critically. She discovered that while Senator Jones and his friends had plenty of quail, Senator Harrison and his family had a large supply of toast, with but mighty little quail. It was done in such a matter-of-fact way that she alone noticed it. The invited guests complimented her on her skill in preparing the birds.—*Washington Star.*

A Workingman's Tribute to Papers.

A workingman in this city who was complaining of hard times recently was asked how he could afford to take a newspaper. "Well," said he, "I hope I shall never be too poor to take a paper. I thought I was too poor for 10 years after I was married. My wife suggested that I take a paper regularly, and I did so, and it was the most economical stroke of my life. It kept me home evenings, afforded me pleasure and instruction and was a comfort to the whole family. I had to stop the use of tobacco for a whole year once, in order to pay for the paper, and the result was that I have not cared for tobacco since, and in that one item I have saved enough to pay for several papers. So long as I have money enough to buy bread with I will have money enough to pay for my newspaper. There is not a man too poor to read a paper. It is the cheapest investment he can make, both for himself and his family. It is the last expense I will lop off. I will drink my tea and coffee without sugar before I miss my paper, and I can better afford to do so."—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

The Skins of Beans.

An able chemist and sanitarian, M. B. Manwaring, who has made the subject of human foods a special study, says of beans that they "are usually difficult to digest, but are so important a food that they can hardly be dispensed with. The outer coat or skin is the mischief-maker and should be removed, for the same reason that we peel a potato. To do this, previous to baking, after soaking the beans as usual over night or longer, rub them between the hands. A less troublesome plan is to boil the beans instead of baking them and rub them through a colander. Beans should be cooked at least eight hours, and preferably longer."

THE NEW CABINET.

The Men Whom President Harrison Has Appointed.

Careers of the Members of His Official Family.

Secretary of State.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

James Gillespie Blaine has been so long in public life that his history is an open secret to every citizen. He was the son of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie, and a grandson of Ephraim Blaine, who was the trusted friend of General Washington and an officer in the Continental Army. Mr. Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington County, Penn., January 31, 1830, and is therefore fifty-nine. He received his first schooling in Lancaster, Ohio, where he went in 1841 to reside with a near relative, Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury. He prepared for Washington College and was graduated from that institution in 1847.

While teaching in a military school in Blue Lick Springs, Ky., which was his first venture after graduating from college, Mr. Blaine met Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, and after a brief courtship they were married. Blaine soon removed to Augusta, where he purchased a half interest in the Kennebec *Journal* and became its editor.

Mr. Blaine's debut in the political arena dates back to 1856, when he was chosen a delegate to the first Republican Convention, which nominated General Fremont for the Presidency. After a short experience as editor of the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, Mr. Blaine launched into a political career. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and served three terms of two years each, and the last two terms as Speaker. While in the Legislature he became Chairman of the State Committee, which position he held uninterruptedly for twenty years.

In 1862 Mr. Blaine took his seat in Congress, where in one branch or the other he served for eighteen years.

From this on Mr. Blaine's biography need scarcely be told. In the brief months of Mr. Garfield's Presidency Blaine was Secretary of State. His memorable fight for supremacy as a leader of the Republican party with the late Roscoe Conkling is also too well known to need rehearsing. So, too, is his defeat when he ran for the Presidency against Grover Cleveland. After this Mr. Blaine turned his attention toward completing his book recounting his experience while in Congress, and, although he did not take an active part in politics, he never loosened his grip as the leader of the Republican party.

Mr. Blaine is possessed of an ample fortune and is a familiar figure in Washington society.

Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM WINDOM.

Ex-Senator William Windom, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, has filled that responsible position before, having been chosen by President Garfield in 1881. Having lived many years in Minnesota and having represented that State in the United States Senate for three terms, the popular impression is that he is a native of that State, whereas he was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827.

After graduating at an academy he studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Being of a genial disposition and possessing some legal ability, he was made prosecuting attorney for Knox County in 1852. He held the position until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota. Soon after his arrival in that State he decided to mix politics with his law business, and very soon became a prominent figure in the Republican ranks, and in 1859 his party sent him to Congress. He served from 1859 to 1869, two terms as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

In 1870 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and subsequently was chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was again elected for the term that closed in 1883, but resigned in 1881 to enter the Cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury.

Upon the accession of President Arthur in the same year Secretary Windom retired from the Cabinet. Upon his return to Minnesota the Legislature of that State elected him to serve the remainder of his term in the Senate. In that body Mr. Windom acted as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs and Transportation.

Within the past few years ex-Senator Windom has made New York city his headquarters, being engaged in the promotion of railway and financial schemes.

Secretary of War.

Redfield Proctor, who, it is said, has been given the portifolio of the War Department, is a native of Vermont and was at one time Governor of the State. Among the reasons given for the recognition by the new President of the Green Mountain State in Cabinet counsels are, first, the eminence of Ex-Governor Proctor in his party, it being stated that he virtually controls the party in his own State, and, second, the fact that he, as the chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Chicago Convention, last year, was head of the only delegation in the whole body which voted solidly for Harrison first, last and all the time.

Ex-Governor Proctor has all his life been engaged in "trade," being in every sense a self-made man, who has managed to get together a respectable fortune in a State that is not noted for being burdened with wealth. He lives at Proctor, a town founded by him, and which is situated a few miles from Rutland. He is in practical control of the whole output of the Vermont marble quarries, and is one of the largest dealers in that commodity in the United States.

At his home at Proctor he is a farmer on a large scale, where he owns one of the finest flocks of Winkley merino rams and ewes in the world. Throughout the State of Vermont Mr. Proctor is highly respected, and has the reputation of being a "square man."

Secretary of the Navy.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, who, it is thought, will be the new Secretary of the Navy, is about fifty-nine years old. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., and secured his education in the common school of his native town. After leaving the Oswego Academy he entered the law office of Nathaniel W. Davis, where he remained engaged in the study of law until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar and soon made a mark in his profession. In 1853 he became the Republican candidate for District-Attorney of Tioga County, and though it was a Democratic stronghold he was elected. Two years later he was again elected to the same office.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1861 and a year later he recruited the 109th and 137th Regiments and received his commission as Colonel of the former regiment from Governor Morgan. He subsequently was tendered and accepted the command of the 127th United States Colored Troops.

After the war General Tracy settled in New York and resumed his practice of the law as one of the firm of Benedict, Tracy & Benedict. He was one of the counsel for the defense in the celebrated Beecher trial. In 1866 General Tracy was made United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, which position he held until 1873, when he was forced to resign because of the growth of his private practice. In 1881 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals and served one year.

General Tracy is a well-known breeder of trotters and with his son owns the Marshland stud, at Apalachin, Tioga County, N. Y.

Secretary of the Interior.

General John W. Noble, the Secretary of the Interior, is a St. Louis lawyer. He was a general in the army and was honored on several occasions for bravery. Mr. Noble has done a great deal of traveling during the past ten years of his life, and has a wide knowledge of people and things. His manners are very refined, and he has never yet been seen to lose the cool dignity which he learned so well to control during the years of army service.

Mrs. Noble was a Miss Halstead, from Rochester, N. Y., and was married to the General at Northamton, Mass. They celebrated their silver wedding on the 6th day of February last. Mrs. Noble's life has been one of energy thoughout. She has frequently brought out and developed home literary talent. Shortly before Professor W. T. Harris left the West he was associated with her in establishing classes for thorough study of the classics.

Mrs. Noble is a leader in [illegible] society of the highest order. While not fond of society, as the word goes, she entertains a great deal, and as a hostess is unequaled in grace and hospitable manner. She has no children living; her two sisters make their home with her, the Misses Lily and Leonora Halstead.

The Postmaster-General.

John Wanamaker, the Postmaster-General, is now in his fifty-second year, having been born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. Mr. Wanamaker is of German stock on his father's side and a descendant of the Huguenots in his mother's line. He was fashioned for a business career by an inexorable law of circumstances. His education was, therefore, not elaborate.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

He began work early and from his meagre earnings managed always to save something each week, till at the age of twenty-three he had $100 to his credit. A lucky investment in real estate increased this amount to $3000, thus enabling him to start a clothing store on his own account. He soon rose to be one of the leading clothiers in this country, and afterward gradually converted the business into the drygoods line.

His appearance in business was almost simultaneous with his advent into public life. He became identified with every popular movement, and when the Centennial Celebration Commission was created his was one of the first names mentioned. He was also prominently identified with the movement for the correction of the abuses in the municipal government of Philadelphia.

Mr. Wanamaker is a man of very charitable instincts and dispenses his bounty with a free and unstinted hand. He has established several institutions for the benefit of the poor in Philadelphia. Although Mr. Wanamaker has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs he has never held any office. He has been frequently solicited to permit the use of his name for Congress and Mayor of Philadelphia, but has never been induced to yield.

In religious movements Mr. Wanamaker takes a lively interest. He is an active member of a Presbyterian community and often speaks at church gatherings. Beside the interest derived from his vast business, Mr. Wanamaker owns $3,000,000 worth of real estate. He was an earnest pleader in the cause of Protection during the last campaign and contributed largely to the election expenses.

The Attorney-General.

William Henry Harrison Miller is a typical Indiana lawyer of high standing. He is fifty years of age, and member of General Harrison's law firm in Indianapolis for about ten years, having left a large practice at Fort Wayne, Ind., to join it. He is a man on whom the President has been accustomed to rely in important cases.

Mr. Miller has never held a prominent public office, and enters upon an entirely new experience in Washington. He is rather under the medium height, of average build and is in the full vigor of his mental powers. He was a Western man by birth and education. Though he is named after the first President Harrison, the grandfather of his Chief, it is nowhere stated that there is any family connection between them.

Secretary of Agriculture.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK.

Jeremiah McLain Rusk, who has been appointed Secretary of the newly created Department of Agriculture, is from Ohio, having been born in Morgan County, in that State, in 1830. His early life was spent in farm work, and upon attaining his majority in 1853 he moved to Wisconsin and engaged in agriculture in Vernon County.

In 1862, during the war, he entered the Union Army and was commissioned Major of the 25th Wisconsin Regiment, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and served with General William T. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg till the close of the war. In 1865 he received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers for meritorious service at the battle of Salkehatchie.

Mr. Rusk was elected Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin in 1866, which post he held till 1870, in which year he was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans. He served three terms, and as Chairman on pensions performed important services in readjusting the pension rates.

President Garfield offered him the post of Charge d'Affaires in Paraguay and Uraguay, also chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, both of which offers he declined. In 1882 he was elected Governor of Wisconsin and served three terms.

FOUR CABINET MEMBERS.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, SECRETARY OF WAR.

B. F. TRACY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

J. W. NOBLE, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

W. H. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

UNCONFIRMED NOMINATIONS

Appointments by Cleveland Which the Senate Rejected.

In the second session of the Fiftieth Congress President Cleveland sent to the Senate nearly four hundred and fifty nominations, about one-half of which were confirmed. Of the latter a great majority were promotions in the army and navy, and Presidential postmasters, the terms of whose predecessors had expired or whose offices had become Presidential.

The nominations of Assistant Secretary Thompson to be Civil Service Commissioner, of First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson to be a Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, of William B. Webb to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and John E. Hartridge to be Judge of the United States Court for the District of Florida, all failed.

The only prominent political nomination that was confirmed was that of Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, to succeed himself as Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Carroll D. Wright was also confirmed as Commissioner of Labor.

The nominations above named were the principal ones that failed by reason of the expiration of Congress. Among the others that failed were several probate judges in Utah; Andrew G. Chapman, Revenue Collector at Baltimore; John J. Enright, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Samuel H. Albro, of New York, Superintendent of Indian Schools; Salomon Claypool, to be United States District-Attorney for Indiana; Archibald H. Grincke, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at San Domingo, and Jesse D. Abrahams, of Virginia, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

Quite a number of army promotions also failed to receive action.

PIGOTT COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Forger of the Parnell Letters Kills Himself.

An Englishman supposed to be Richard Pigott was arrested at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Madrid, Spain, under the name of Ronald Ponsonby. The man afterward committed suicide with a revolver.

The description of the suicide corresponds with that of Pigott, the fugitive forger of the London *Times'* Parnell letters. The man spoke English only. A small amount of silver was found in his pockets. The police have taken possession of the papers and other articles found upon him.

The suicide is undoubtedly Pigott. He doubtless assumed the name of "Ronald Ponsonby," because the initials corresponded with those on his baggage.

A despatch from Madrid to the London *Times* says:

"The arrest of the suicide was made in consequence of a telegram from the British Foreign Office. 'Ponsonby' arrived from Paris on Thursday morning. His only baggage was a small handbag. Soon after his arrival he sent a telegraphic despatch to London."

The London *Standard* says it is able to confirm the statement that the suicide was Pigott. When arrested he took the situation calmly and threw the officers off the scent. With the excuse that he wished to get his overcoat, he retired to an alcove and there shot himself in the mouth with a revolver. He died instantly. His head was horribly disfigured.

KING MILAN ABDICATES.

Servia's Despot Surrenders the Crown to His Son.

King Milan, of Servia, has issued a decree formally abdicating the throne in favor of his son Alexander, who will reign under the title of Alexander I. The decree appoints M. Yovan Ristich and Generals Protitch and Belimarkovic regents during the minority of Alexander, who is thirteen years old.

After a solemn service to celebrate the proclamation of the Kingdom, King Milan returned to the Palace, where he received the congratulations of the Ministers, diplomats and others. The King addressed the assemblage.

He then silently shook hands with all present and went into an adjoining room, where, in the presence of the Cabinet and State Council, Milan, in a voice choked with emotion, read the ukase announcing his abdication. He then gave a cheer for the new King, all present joining with enthusiasm. King Milan will remain commander-in-chief of the army during his son's minority.

Milan I., King of Servia, is the fourth of the Obrenovic dynasty founded by the leader of the war of insurrection against Turkey early in the century. He was born in 1854 and succeeded to the throne in 1868 after the assassination of his uncle, being crowned at Belgrade in 1872. His reign proved a stormy one.

DAKOTA SHORT OF WHEAT.

The Deficiency Nearly Three and a Half Million Bushels.

Territorial Statistician Sheridan, of Dakota, makes the startling statement that there is a shortage of nearly three and a half million bushels of wheat for bread and seed in Dakota. His recapitulation of this serious state of affairs is as follows:

Proportion of the wheat crop of 1888 on hand for consumption or sale, March 1, 1889, twenty per cent.; the distribution of wheat in the Territory consumed in the Territory, thirty per cent; shipped out of the Territory, seventy per cent.; on hand for consumption or sale, grown in 1887 or previous to last year, six per cent.; estimated grades, fifty-three per cent.; number of bushels of wheat on hand from 1888 crop, 7,939,153; number of bushels necessary for bread and seed, 11,384,504; number of bushels shipped out of the Territory, 26,565,844; total number of bushels of wheat raised in the Territory, 37,948,348; shortage of wheat for seed and bread, 3,445,351.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 650 creameries in Iowa.

TENNESSEE has nearly 1400 convicts.

ITALY has five battle ships of 1300 tons.

WORK has stopped on the Panama canal.

CHILI has prohibited Chinese immigration.

THE Paris Exhibition will be opened May 5.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, is now lighted by electricity.

FLOODS prevail in the vicinity of Adrianople, Turkey.

TEXAS has forty-nine county seats destitute of gospel preaching.

THE Indian population of the Canadian Dominion is 125,380.

DURING 1888 eighty people perished by poison in New York city.

SNOWSTORMS of a severe nature have been prevalent in North China.

THE London *Times* is said to have lost $500,000 by its Parnell fight.

PENNSYLVANIANS are talking about building a new $5,000,000 Capitol.

SWEDEN now furnishes the largest number of immigrants to this country.

TEXAS has passed a law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.

GROWING and shipping oysters is becoming a lively business at Pensacola, Fla.

RUSSIA has concluded a loan of $140,000,000 with the Rothschilds and others.

OUT of less than 112,000 Fijians over 100,000 are attendants on Christian worship.

ABOUT one-half of the paper money circulated in South America is counterfeit.

A NEW Buddhist temple, to cost upward of $3,000,000, is to be erected in Kioto, Japan.

THE missionary contributions of all British societies for the last year amount to $6,145,795.

THE New York Fire Department had forty-six men killed and 300 injured at fires last year.

THERE are 1125 buildings in Philadelphia which are now lighted by incandescent lights.

THE total number of American citizens residing in China is 1022, of whom 509 are missionaries.

THE first shipment of tobacco grown in Zanzibar, Africa, consisting of seventy boxes, has been sent to Hamburg.

PENNSYLVANIA was first to fly the new flag with forty-two stars, and it waves over the Capitol at Harrisburg.

NO less than fifteen boys have been drowned this season at Pawtucket, R. I., while skating on thin ice around air holes.

THE laws of the United States forbid the importation of liquor into Alaska, yet Juneau has twenty-five saloons in full blast.

THOMAS EDISON has taken 5000 square feet of space at the Paris Exposition for the display of his most important inventions.

THE United States Grand Jury at Indianapolis has been dismissed after bringing in 169 indictments for violations of the election laws.

THE eight year-old son of W. L. Freeman of Grand Rapids, Mich., tried to see how long he could hold his breath, burst a blood vessel and died.

BARON HIRSCH has donated $24,000 yearly to Austria and a similar amount to Hungary for the relief of tradesmen in danger of financial ruin.

THE cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture make the average close of picking six days later than last year, on account of later maturity and frequent rains.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
10			
Beaves	3 70	@	5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	6 50	@	9 00
Sheep	4 00	@	5 75
Lambs	5 87½	@	6 25
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	5 30
Dressed	5½	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 25
Patents	5 75	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	95½	@	97½
Rye—State	55	@	57
Barley—No. 1	84	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40¾	@	44¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39
Mixed Western	29	@	32
Hay—No. 1	80	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.85c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	29	@	30
Dairy fair to good	16	@	27
West. Im. Creamery	17	@	23
Factory	11	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	9¾	@	12
Skims—Light	9¾	@	10
Western	9¾	@	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	14½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	4 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 35
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 00	@	5 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 70	@	4 75
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	1 10¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	36¾	@	36¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	32¾
Barley—State	68	@	70
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	7 00	@	7 60
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45¾	@	45¾
Oats—No. 2 White	35	@	35¾
Rye—State	63

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Inaugural Address of President Harrison is strong and earnest and full of patriotic sentiment. The central features are those relating to the tariff, the surplus, the diplomatic relations of the country and the protection of the ballot. By a brief and comprehensive review of the beginning and growth of the protective system, he shows that in now maintaining it the country is merely following the ideas of the patriots who drafted the original Constitution and enacted the first laws under it.

The antagonism of the South to this policy is pointed out as being due to Slavery, and he hopes the farmers and promoters of mining and manufacturing in our fair Southland will look to a free ballot, irrespective of race, as their needed dual defence. And with patriotic zeal he seeks to bring the whole Nation into accord on questions of policy which will prove most effective in advancing the interest and prosperity of the whole people.

On the foreign policy, while calm and pacific, he indicates a purpose to uphold the rights and interests of the country with the strong hand if it be required. And as to the surplus, he believes that this is the time to make expenditures for the National welfare that have long been contemplated and generally approved. The Navy, the Coast defenses, and Popular Education are considered as proper channels of increased expenditure. By these means the necessity for tariff changes will be lessened and the National prosperity and

Nothing could have been more appropriate than the closing passage, in which an appeal is made to the higher pride and better instincts of all the people and States to strive for preeminence in education, virture, justice and patriotism. The entire address is a plain, straightforward, comprehensive, patriotic and compact declaration of the policy of the new Administration. The Address will be found on the fourth page.

THE CABINET.

The CAROLINIAN went to press too early last week to more than announce President Harrison's Cabinet. It is a good selection, composed of men who have made successful efforts in the fields of statesmanship, diplomacy, war, law, agriculture, commerce and trade, representing pretty nearly every department of National interest. It belongs to no faction, appeals to no prejudice and threatens no revenge. It has the go of the East, the push of the West, and the restless energy of the great business centres. In short, it is a Cabinet which will strive to carry out the policy of the President, as outlined in his Inaugural Address, serving his Administration and the Republican party by giving the country its best service. And from all sections it is receiving a full and a cordial endorsement. Likenesses and sketches of the Cabinet appear on last page.

WEALTH A CONDITIONAL THING.

A Nation's wealth is a conditional thing. Neither commodities nor resources are wealth to a people who have not the power to use them. For example, there were plenty of commodities and ample resources in Ireland in 1846-7, yet the people starved to death by thousands. The resources are there now, but the people now, as then, have not the power to use them. Therefore, so far as those resources give any comfort to the Irish people the country might as well not possess them.

The United States possesses, in a larger degree than any other country on the face of the globe, both the resources and the commodities, and, too, the knowledge how to use them. And our National wealth is rapidly increasing.

MORE REFORMER GONE WRONG.

The Democratic County Treasurers in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who have recently left their bondsmen to meet deficits amounting to many thousands of dollars in their accounts, believed not only in retiring from office, but in taking the office with them. Most officeholders who are tired of official duties and want a change are content to leave something for their successors. But these enterprising reformers left nothing but a big bad hole in their accounts, which their bondsmen will have to fill. They thought in view of the late election, that all the reformers might as well step out together.

President Harrison's hammer came down on the Civil Service issues at the first blow, cracked the shell and exposed the kernel, when he said:

We shall not be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity.

Sensible Judge Hopper of New York refuses to allow jurors to be challenged merely because they have read newspaper articles about the case on trial.

NOT TRUE.

It is ridiculously untrue that workingmen receive no benefit from the Tariff. But on the contrary, they are the chief beneficiaries of the existing Protective system. If the different classes of the United States and of Europe are compared as regards their material and physical condition, their habits, modes of life, social surroundings—their elevation in the scale of civilization, it is manifest that the widest distinction will be found to exist between the working population here and in Europe to the advantage of the American.

As the social position of any class is higher in proportion to its advancement, the distinction between the condition of that class here and abroad becomes less marked. But no European even pretends to assert that the working classes of Europe are as comfortable as those in the United States.

NATIONAL AHPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULMURE.

Congress made the following appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the current year Experiment Stations, $595,000; Bureau of Animal Industry, $515,000; Seed Distribution, $104,000; Sorghum, Sugar Cane Investigation, $100,000; Statistics, $65,000; Silk Culture, $30,000; Botanical Investigations, $20,000; Vegetable Pathology, $15,000; Entomological Investigations, $20,000; Food Adulteration Studies, $1,000; Chemical Library, $6,000; Bird and Animal Investigations, $4,000; Forestry Investigations, $8,000; Gardens, Museum, Library, etc., $41,990; Postage and Contingencies, $19,000; Salaries, $167,820—making a sum total of $1,716,000.

THE STOCK AND THE FARM.

Perhaps more failures have been made by attempting to improve stock than from any other cause. There is not anything, however, to hinder any farmer in the matter of improvement if he thoroughly understands the capacity of his farm, and will begin at the lower rounds of the ladder and steadily progress upward until the top one is reached. Good stock is a sure sign of good farming, but inferior stock indicates inferiority in all departments, and the profits usually realized are in proportion to the degree of attention given to both the stock and the farm.

A statement is made in the *Journal of United Labor* showing that the Labor leaders and agitators have at length reached the conclusion that this is a country in which any man will be protected in his right to work. It says: "The day for strikes is past. They fail more than half the time, and they cost too much when they are successful." This is the judgment that comes from an experience often years in the organization of labor strikes.

What a man of epigrams General Harrison is! Last summer he said the free traders studied "maxims, not markets," and that it was "not a contest of schedules, but of far apart principles." Last week he uttered this which is likewise poignant and will become famous:

As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce.

It is the great agriculture question of today how to fertilize without serious expense; how not to starve the earth to death while we are to dig our living out of it; by saveing all the substances upon the farm and properly applying them to promote the growth of crops.

President Harrison says: "We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European Courts." This is the golden rule itself, translated into the language of international relations.

The ship of State sails on with its new captain and officers, and everybody knows what flag is flying from the masthead. It is not a foreign free trade emblem. It is the good protection flag first unfurled by Washington and Hamilton.

The unrivaled progress of the great industries of this country for the past twenty five years under the American Protective system has been recognized everywhere.

The *Graphic* says that Democratic officeholders who have any sense of the eternal fitness of things will forward promptly their resignation to Benjamin Harrison, Washington, D. C.

This is a government of law and not of personal greep or caprice, and President Harrison seems to have an unusually good grip on that fact.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday and the people breath a sigh of relief.

Do you suffer with chilblains?—I certify to the prompt relief obtained from the use of Salvation Oil for chilblains, and do not hesitate to recommend it as the best cure I ever tried.
H. Hood, 749 W. Pratt st. Baltimore, Md.

"What fine chisel could ever yet cut breath!" and yet a hard vexing cough is cut all to bits with one bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup, the favorite.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 9th, 1889

President Harrison has made a beginning which, if kept up, will make his Administration one of the most popular in the history of the Government.

His deference to the people was shown in a marked manner when he was inaugurated. The rain was pouring down in torrents and it was suggested to him that he should be sworn in and deliver his inaugural address in the Senate Chamber instead of on the platform erected for the purpose at the East portico of the Capitol. His reply was "There are thousands of people out there who have been waiting patiently for several hours to see the ceremony and hear the address and I do not propose to disappoint them. If they can come out in the rain to see and hear me, I can and shall speak in the rain." And he did. Another thing that adds to his personal popularity is his habit of daily taking a long walk through the streets either unattended or accompanied only by a friend.

The verdict here upon the inaugural address is that it was one of the best ever delivered, and that it is sure to rank high in history. It makes no sensation, nor was it intended to, but it is conceded to be thoroughly patriotic bp those who are not prejudiced.

Despite the terrible weather the Inaugural parade was the largest that ever took place and was witnessed by nearly a half million of people.

The Inaugural ball was a brilliant success in several ways. The music was divine, the toilets superb and gorgeously bewildering and the great room a blaze of beauty. Four years ago the number of tickets sold was 8000, which up to that time was the largest attendance. For Monday night 12000 tickets were sold.

Four Years of Democracy.

The Graphic.

The ballance sheet of Mr. Cleveland's administration, carried down to March 4, and duly struck off by the official records, is not flattering to the Democratic party. They came into power with promises of two great things. Civil Service Reform was the first. The second was based on the cry that the Republicans in office were a band of thieves whose guilty plundering could only be unearthed by turning them out of office. The expectation that the Administration would blossom like a rose with the fullness of reform has been entirely unfulfilled. It has rather been like a jimson weed in a sterile garden. All the world knows now at the conclusion of four years that Civil Service Reform under Grover Cleveland was a sham and a pretence—a fraud and a mockery. He kept in the Attorney General's office a man who had become entangled in one of the worst schemes of using the Government for private plunder that has been known to history, and the entire service has been rotten with similar examples. The sugar and tobacco frauds in this city, the Indianapolis post-office affair, the conduct of Federal offices in Boston, the expenditures in the Brooklyn Navy Yard prior to election, the contribution of the President and his Cabinet to the campaign fund to reelect himself, and numberless other examples stand out as flagrant violations of the pledges that were made when he assumed office.

As to unearthing Republican thieving, there was none to unearth. An alleged shortage of one cent in the Sub-Treasury count in New York was its sum total, and the examiners were found to have dropped a two cent piece on the floor while making the count.

The attempt to break down the industries of the country and to degrade American labor to the level of European labor; in the refusal to admit Territories to the Union until absolutely forced to do so by the prospect of an incoming Republican Administration; the truckling diplomacy of the State Department, as evidenced in the Canadian fisheries and Samoan matters, have marked the closing Administration as un-American, un-Democratic and un-Republican. It has had neither patriotism, wisdom nor common sense.

Mr. Cleveland's Chief Achievement.

From The New-York Sun (Dem.)

What, indeed has been the chief business and the prevailing characteristic of Mr Cleveland's term of office? It has been to justify the Republican Administrations that preceded him. It has been to show that the great Democratic revolt of 1871 and 1876 was all a mistake and a delusion.

For years the people of this country had believed, and they had reason to believe, that when the Democracy came into power, when they got access to the books and the accounts of the Government, there would be a revelation of malfeasance, of corruption and of plunder which would cover with shame a majority of Republican officials of the previous twenty years, and would procure such a condition of the public judgement that the Republican party would never be restored.

But there has been no such revelation.

A Safe Investment,

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs, or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflamation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottle free at A. Wadsworth's Drug store.

G W. Jones, of Catawba county has sued the town of Statesville for $5000 damage and got a verdict for $1,500 Jones fell into a an ungarded excavation on a street while attending a Democratic celebration and had a leg broken.

Mr. Cowle's on the Tobacco Tax.

Mr. Cowle's, author of the bill to repeal the tax on tobacco, is very indignant at the obstructive tactics employed by certain Democrats to prevent a vote on his bill.

"I desire," said he, "to place the responsibility where it belongs. Ever since the bill was introduced, obstructive tactics have been adopted to prevent its consideration. The bill would pass by 70 majority or over if a vote could be had. This has been demonstrated, but Mr. Mills, Mr. McMillan, the two Breckinridges and Speaker Carlisle have worked night and day to put obstructions in it's way.

Sufferers from blood poison, scrofula, syphilitic symptoms inherited or from contagion, running ulcers pimples, blemished skin, aching joints, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism, etc., will find sure relief if they will only give Botanic Blood Balm a trial. Ask druggists for it.

James G. Blaine, Jr. has decided to learn the profession of a mechanical engineer, and has entered the repair-shops of the Maine Central road as a apprentice.

The New Election Law.

From Webster's Weekley, dem.

In another column will be found the full text of the Election bill which has passed the State Senate. It is an awful confession of weakness on the part of the Democratic Bosses in the State, and as we see it, weakens the party. Oh! how we wish we could persuade the party to return to the principles advocated by the immortal Jefferson, and all would do well. Until this is done, the country will be treated to a number of makeshifts, each more humiliating than the other, and each in its turn destined to ignoble and overwhelming defeat.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and feature. Good blood and good brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says:
"For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration.
Rheumatism Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."

Z. T. Halleron, Macon, Ga., writes:
"Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I
Hot Springs then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes:
"I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison
Bad Blood for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."

Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes:
"The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been
Scrofula unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful" (!)

The New York Graphic

An Influential Factor in Republican Politics.

Complete Reorganization, New Management

As a vigorously Republican newspaper THE GRAPHIC appeals to Republicans all over the country for support. The new ownership is daily making a better paper in news and illustrations and proposes to aid sound Republican Principles with aggressive pen and pencil.

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THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC is just the paper for Republicans through out the country who need a general newspaper in addition to their local weekly. It is a twelve-page paper, six of which are devoted to clever pictures of current political and news events, and six pages to articles by bright writers, social, political and literary chat with all that makes a sound newspaper.

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During the coming year some of the most prominent leaders in the Republican party will contribute timely articles to the Weekly Graphic.

Remember that THE GRAPHIC, being an illustrated paper, does not interfere with any other paper.

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$85 Sewing-Machine FREE
To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In turn we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $100, with the attachments, and now sells for $35.00. Best, strongest, most useful mame in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

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DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package.
Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons.
PRICE 25 CTS.
For sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 75 Cts. At all druggists.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKING business at this place as the successors of the late John F. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand.

March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER.
FRED. H. ZIEGLER.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA—Pasquotank County.

F. W. Lowry and Others vs. Official Price and Others!

The defendants will take notice that the plaintiffs will, within twenty days from the date hereof, file in the office of the Board of County Commissioners a petition to open a Road from Wilson Creek Bridge across Newbegun Creek to Crecker Hill, and the said defendants are required to appear before the said Board of Commissioners at their meeting on the firs Monday in May next and show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

March 5th, 1889.
F. W. LOWRY & OTHERS, Plaintiffs

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading. Friend and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,

but hustle right off and get the pick of the new Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

DO YOU KNOW

THAT OUR PRICES ARE THE

THERE'S NO PLACE ON EARTH

where a happier state of affairs exists than at our store. The reasons that we have solved the great problem

How to Get Trade
—AND—
How to Hold it

We do our utmost at all times to

Make The Quality Fit the Price,

and guarantee full value for the money on every purchase. Take our word for it and when you want anything in our line come and see us.

ROBINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
In Groceries, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Cutlery, Glassware, Paints Oils, Ship Chanderly, Lime, Cement Hay, Shingles, Etc.

Agents Orange Rifle Powder.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. CRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2 50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

J. H HARRIS,
— WITH —
CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Commissaion Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 FULTON MARKET,
NEW YORK

The sale of North Carolina Shad a Specialty, Stencils and Stationary on application.

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff
LANPHEAR & HAFF

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents,

HINCHMAN SON & CO,

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA PA.,
North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

H. M. ROGERS. A. M. ROGERS. H. C. ROGERS
H. M. ROGERS & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers IN

All Kinds of Fish.

11 ulton Fish Market & 207 Front St
NEW YORK.
Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St,
SHAD A SPECIALTY

O. S. HARDING & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
Nos 9 & 10 Dock Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. T. SKIDMORE.

Wholesale Commission Dealer
— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.
142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

C. G. LINDER. J. A. LINDER
C. G. LINDER & BRO.

SUCCESSORS TO A. B. HIGBIE & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN

FRESH FISH,

GAME & TERRAPIN
30, 31, 36 & 41 Dock Street Wharf,
Philadelphia, Pa.

S. L. STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.

Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS

WHOLESALE ROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash

On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West at South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

SAMUEL, B.M ILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER
S B. MILLER & CO,

WHOLESALE COMMI SSION

FISH DEALERS,
NO. 7 FULTON MARKET
NEW YORK.
Shad a Specialty.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch FREE
Sold for $100, until lately. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS.

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
1-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS STEAM Marble & Granite Works MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wire Railing Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N. C.
L. F. ZIEGLER. Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment: Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Voorhes, New York City Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Michie, Invernes, Scotland; Emma Cooper Uhlla, Spanish Honduras, M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN
No. 1529 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of John H. Ziegler.

Having qualified as Executrix of the late John H. Ziegler, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This February 20th, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER, Ex'x.

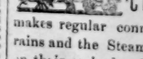
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of R. P. Krauss, dec'd.

Having qualified as Administrator of R. P. Krauss, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery. This February 20, 1889

G. W. COBB, Adm'r.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS



COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats. Promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

PEERLESS DYES

ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS. FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT WASH OUT NOR FADE CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING PEERLESS DYES 40 Colors.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS
ALSO
PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors,
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING,
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors,
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING,
PEERLESS SOAP DYES—8 Colors.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C,
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

FERTILIZERS!

Cheap and Good,
For Sale at the E. City Oil Mills

We have taken the Agency for BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE & POTASH COMPOUND, which has proved to be a complete mixture for Cotton, Corn, Potatoes Peas, etc. Apply to J. S. CARTWRIGHT, or W. D. LATHROP & CO.

Dec. 12- 3m.

PISO'S CURE FOR

The Original Wins.

C. F. Summers, St. Louis, Proof. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, Ref'd to in the U. S. Court Records. J. H. Collins, Proof. A. G. Simmons Liver Medicine Ref'd to in Zeilin's Book. M. A. S. L. M. has for 40 years cured Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Sour Stomach, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Piles, Constipation, Impure Blood, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, &c. Rev. T. B. Reeves, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I think I should have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute 'Zeilin's Stuff' for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose." Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor *The Memphis Avalanche*, Tenn., says: I received your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20. DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

EXCELS ALL.

Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials,

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
219 Quincy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO - 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, ILL. ATLANTA, GA. TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of John T. Parker.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late John T. Parker, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This February 7th, 1889.

EXZERNIA MORSE, Adm'x.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

This well-established HOTEL will offer first class accommodations of the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamer

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROGERSON, Prop

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

—0—

ECONOMY

LEADS TO

PROSPERITY.

—00—

Any man who aims at economy can't afford to miss this great sale. I am determined to force down my enormous surplus stock of winter-weight Wearing Apparel, and am aroused towards making this the most advantageous

Money Saving Sale

we have ever introduced to the public. I said I'd do it, and I am doing it.

Fine Sack suits, Cutaways, Prince Alberts are now selling at near cost. I am offering my stock of fine Shoes, such as Walkingfast, Reed and other qualities, at a big reduction.

I am selling a fine line of

MEN'S WEAR

at cost. Dozens upon dozens of of men's fine Overcoats in Sacks, Newmarkets, Ulsters, Stormcoats and in Cheviots, Chinchillas, Beaver, Melton, Kerseys, Cassimere and worsted, fit for any man and are in every detail of manufacture equal to garments made to measure, all of which are yours today at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Boy's & Children's Suits

by the dozen upon dozen, and men's boy's and youth's Trousers, dozens upon dozens of them, all of first-class goods,—all are Yours at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Hats of latest styles of Rossmore, Miller Dunlap and Martin shapes.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, etc., at a large decline in prices.

Oil and Rubber Goods can be found at manufacturers' prices.

I am selling my entire stock of Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks, long and short, at cost,

Dress Goods Department.

I am now offering my fine Cashmmeres, Henriettas, Flannels, Tricots, Serge goods, etc., at a deduction of 15 to 20 cents per yard.

SATINES: I am selling all colors at 10, 12 and 13 cents a yard, and if you have an interest in economizing, you can't afford to miss this great unloading sale I have placed in active service.

H. WEISEL,

The Original Leader and Regulater of Low Prices,

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13 1889

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. ——— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METEODIST. Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

COLORED BAPTIST, OLIVE BRANCH. Rev. J.K. Lamb, Pastor. Service every Sunday, and special Service every 4th Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

☞Up and at it.

☞The early bird "gets the worm."

☞The peas look healthy and nice.

☞Farmers are planting Irish potatoes.

☞See the changes in the Railroad schedule.

☞If the weatner is favorable corn planting will begin next week.

☞The Fast Fish Train to New York was started on Monday.

☞Didn't March come in like a lamb? Waite and see if the old saw holds good.

☞The parties who attended the Presidential Inauguration report that it was a superbly grand affair.

☞It is in contemplation to erect a new and more commodious Grand Stand on The Elizabeth City Fair Grounds.

☞The reports from the Fisheries are favorable, the catches, especially of snad, being larger than to date last year.

☞At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Norfolk Southern Railroad held here on Thursday, the old board and officers were re-elected

☞The CAROLINIAN desires to give all the news in this and adjoining counties. Brief reports of incidents and happenings will be welcomed and appreciated. Please send them.

☞The CAROLINIAN would advise the farmer who gets in a corner with his work to see to it first that his best land is thoroughly cultivated. If anything must be neglected, let it be the poorer land. The superior land is usually the weediest, and if not attended to promptly will soon be beyond help.

☞Mr. J. H. Harris, the representative of Caleb Haley & Co., the well known Commission Fish Dealers of Fulton Market, New York, informs us that notwithstanding the large number of shipments of Shad from North Carolina, they have to buy largely of their neighbors in the Market to meet the increased demands of their business.

☞The wholesale trade of Elizabeth City continues on the increase. The merchants of this and surrounding counties find that they can purchase their stocks of goods here on as good terms as at Baltimore or New York, and save the time spent in going and returning. Elizabeth City is very fast becoming an important trading point—is the leading commercial and business center of Eastern North Carolina.

☞An immense amount of lumber is being manufactured at Elizabeth City now. Only those who visit our mills have any conception of the quantity. Not only are the Mills of Underwood, Griffin and the Kramers kept busy, but the extensive water front from the Railroad wharf to Knob's creek, hitherto lying in disuse, is now occupied by Planing Mills and covered with great piles of lumber. What a busy part of the City the River front from the Lawrence Ship Yard North has become! And the Railroad, for which the CAROLINIAN so long contended, has wrought the change.

☞The Democratic "bosses" who usurp the control of local affairs in Elizabeth City and by conspiracy hold it, act on the principle that Republicans "have no rights which they are bound to respect," and even ignoring the mass of their own party, relying on the *party lash* to whip them in on election day. To obtain and keep control of the offices and the patronage, they made partisan appeals to and obtained from the Legislature a special act to draw in the boundaries of the town. After one election they were beaten, so they again sought the aid of the Legislature, and gerrymandered the town in wards. They thought that this would make and keep them all "solid." But lo! they saw defeat again staring them in the face, and off they go to Raleigh for the third time and ask for authority to make another gerrymander, and, of course, it was granted. The PEOPLE—Republican and Democrat—denounce it as an outrage, but the bosses, like old Tweed, of New York, say, with contemptuous defiance, "What are you going to do about it?" The Tweed conspirators reached their tether—the taxpayers of both parties, in self defence, combined and drove them power. Let their Elizabeth City prototypes take warning! Partisan unfairness so monstrous will be sure to result in ultimate disaster to those responsible for it,

☞Camden Court this week. The docket is a small one.

☞There are five Fridays, five Saturdays and five Sundays in this month.

☞The CAROLINIAN respects men who have the courage of their convictions.

—Early Rose Seed Potatoes at Robinson's,

☞The managers of the Albemarle Park Association have resumed work on their building.

—Only a few heating Stoves left which we are still offering at cost. Robinson & Co.

☞An Agricultural and Piscatorial Association has been organized at Edenton, with Dr. W. R. Capehart as President. It is proposed to hold a Fair this year.

—REDUCTION IN SHOES! Ladies' $1.25 Shoes now $1.00 at Fowler & Co's. Ask your Merchant for Fowler & Co's new $1.25 Button or Lace Shoes, and if they have none send to Fowler & Co., for them. Every pair guaranteed to be solid bottoms. "Fowler & Co." on each box.

☞Some people forget, when writing on mattors of personal interest wanting a reply, to enclose a stamp to cover the postage. Where hundreds of letters are received this is an item.

—There is no need for investigation as to the quality of Brick, for Thompson & Son again took the first premium at the late Fair.

☞The tell-talers and malicious narrative bearers who are rushing around, frequently stumble over each other in their mad haste to be the first in with the scandal and gossip.

—If you want good hard Brick that are durable and have stood the test, go to Thompson & Son

☞The advice of a noted lady to young women, "Don't giggle," should be extended to all the girls. Giggling don't favorably impress. When it is so nice to just smile, how can any feminine person, however young, allow herself to giggle? Sweet girls, don't do it.

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

☞The following sentence from the Inaugural is significant, and it is solid practical sense:

Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed a disqualification for public office. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration.

—Just drop in when passing and take a look at our Tinware department. Robinson & Co,

☞Those who read a great deal are supposed to know a great deal, but this is not always so. A great reader may know but very little. The brain has its uses as well as the eyes. To read without thought or comparison is no better for the mind than eating without chewing is for the body.

—The cold days are comin, but it will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

☞To the questions of "R. S. T," the CAROLINIAN replies: Prussian blue is the chemical compound of cyanide of potassium and iron. Burgundy pitch is turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled, so called from Burgundy, in France, where it was first prepared from spruce fir, but the name is applied to pitch produced by other species of pine.

—Make a break for Moses Weisel's if you want bargains in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

☞Ever since the returns of last November's election came in, our friends the enemy have not been feeling very well—especially the coterrie represented by the bleating "organ" over the way. They have spent most of their time in lodges of sorrow and hard swearing, endeavoring unsuccessfully to pierce the thick gloom that surrounds their parties prospects. It would be awfully funny if it wasn't so awfully pathetic

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A., "if I had as small a foot as Miss G." "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN feels an interest in boys and young men, and especially those out on the farms in the country, for it was there he was born and reared, and he would impress on them the possibility and benefit of obtaining a valuable and useful education for practical and successful life. If a boy desires to be anything in the world better than a drudge, let him lose no time these glorious winter evenings in strengthening and improving his mind by reading, and fully understanding, the best standard works on history, science, travels, and practical works on industries and the mechanic arts. The world is wanting good, bright, intelligent and honest boys. The demand is never fully supplied.

☞See that the seed corn is all right.

☞The sackcloth and ashes season is on, when fashionable people ostensibly keep Lent, but many in reality spend their time id fixing up finely for Easter Sunday.

☞The man in this locality who don't read the CAROLINIAN does not keep posted. But a good many do read it who are not subscribers, and they read it regularly. They *sponge* —either by borrowing, or going to a store or office where it is taken, and devouring its contents. And some are thus guilty who are amply able to pay for it.

LOCAL MENTION.

Court here next week.—A few cases of mumps in town.—Extensive repairs are being made at and about the Albemarle House.—There was no quorum of the Town Commissioners to act on the Market House regulations, etc. An "elephant," isn't it? —The Dry Kiln of Underwood & Son is going up.—C. L. Callaway esq., of Bellefonte, Pa., has been spending some time in the City.—The Albemarle Lumber Company has contracted with Mr. P. S. Shipp to build a large extension to their lumber sheds.—We acknowledge a very pleasant call, on Friday, from Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor of the Methodist Church. He is an entertaining talker, and is cordially invited to call again and often.—The Sheriff and Clerk are busy getting matters in readiness for Court.—A number more new buildings will be put up in the City during the coming summer.—Surprise parties and Sugar Stews are among the social happenings now.—Fred. Davis received a large cargo of Ice on Saturday. He is preparing to keep us all cool this summer.—Dr. O. F. Baxter expects to make another trip to Europe this season.—In the absence of a Rector, the services at the Episcopal Church are being conducted by W. J. Griffin esq.—Representative Bruce is now gradually improving.—The kind friend who sent the editor a nice shad the other day is informed that it happened to be "the right thing at the right time." Thanks.—Mr. Tho's Pollard, of Mackey's Ferry, was in the City on Monday and dropped in our sanctum and paid his respects. He is a sound Republican and one that can always be relied on.—Judge Boykin spent Sunday here.—An alarm of fire in the Wood building, on Road street, yesterday morning, caused some excitement and brought out the Engine, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.—Rev. J. H. Hall will occupy the Baptist pulpit on Sunday morning and night.—Mr. Horace Roberts and bride, of Fellowship, N. J., arrived here on Friday and were the guests of Mr. W. G. Underwood, who was their classmate at Swarthmore. They returned yesterday.—The Philharmonic Symphony Quartette Club of Baltimore gave Concerts on Monday and Tuesday nights, in the Lecture Room of the Methodist Church. The music was grand.

GUILTY.—Anybody using a soothing remedy for children made of paregoric or laudunum, is guilty of doing harm. Br. Bull's Baby Syrup is warranted not to contain anything injurious and should therefore be widely recommended.

The healthy action of the liver can be established and maintained by the judicious use of Laxador, the great laxative and blood purifier.

Concord is to be lighted by electricity at a cost of $1 000 per year.

—Dr. Johnston B Jones, an eminent physician, died at his home in Charlotte, March 1, aged 74 years.

Howard Anderson, who was convicted of the murder of W. H. Porter in Goldsboro, last July, was hung on 27th ult.

—W. G. Ramsay, a native of Salisbury, N. C., died in Africa on the 19th ult. Mr. Ramsay left North Carolina a little over a year ago for Africa.

—Prof. W. G. Simmons, LL.D., died at his residence at Wake Forest Sunday, March 3rd. Prof. Simmons has been in a low state of health for the past two years at which time he severed his official connection with Wake Forest College.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Griggs & Cartwright, Druggists, Elizabeth City.

An effort is being made to organize and charter the "Southern Exposition Company" the purpose of which is to hold a permanent exposition of Southern products and resources. The Association will consists of members from every Southern States. An effort will then be made to secure from Congress an appropriation of a half a million dollars or more for the exposition, and that the appropriation will be secured. All plans are being made to make the show a monster affair. It is to continue the year round and will be held either a New York or Boston,

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

On Tuesday the 5th, inst, the obsequies of Mrs. Emma E. Bright took place, Rev. P. E. Wilson and Rev. P. W. Melick accompanied the funeral procession to the depot. The remains were accompanied by her husband, who was met by Mr. Cammie Melick and relations at Philadelphia from which city the sorrowing friends proceeded to Mt. Bethel to the family burying ground, where she was laid to rest by her adopted father and mother.

"How like some blossom prematurely torn
Hath sweet perfection withered in its morn.
Oh! how could love survive his bitter tears
Shed not for her who mounts to Heaven's high spheres,
But for his own sad fate, thus wrapt in starless night."

Mrs. Bright was young, lovely and beloved, and death's sudden parting came all unlooked for by her grief stricken friends. Life blossomed for her with the joyous hopes of maternity

"But thou young mother! to thy gentle heart
Didst take thy babe, and meekly so depart."

To her sorrowing sister Mrs. P. W. Melick and to her afflicted husband all hearts turn with deep and tender sympathy. Only the Christian's sublime hope can give them consolation; only the Savior's sweet assurance can strengthen them for the long waiting till the Resurrection Day.

Slumberer! love calls thee for the night is past,
Put on the immortal beauty of thy waking—
And hearest thou not the trumpet blast
The long victorious note thy bondage breaking
Thou hearest! thou answer'st God of earth and Heaven!
"Here am I with the child whoom thou hast given."

Ash Wednesday, the 6th inst, has ushered in the pious season of Lent. All Christians, yes, all who venerate the record of our Savior's life must rejoice in the widespread observance of this season. "Fast and pray lest ye enter into temptation," In large cities special acts of devotion mark the presence of Lent, and every means seems employed by clergymen to remind penitents that unless the heart is kept free from sin and in accord with the Spirit, it will profit little to keep the fast.

It is proposed among Catholics, as an expression of the spirit of self-denial and charity, that they assist, even by personal sacrifice the struggling negro and Indian missions of our own country. The Southern bishops have planned twenty five schools for the present year. Father John R. Slattery has sixteen young men training in his seminary at Baltimore expressly for the colored missions. Last year the sum of $81,889 was collected for the colored and Indian missions, and strenuous appeals are being made to Catholics to make the collection of 1889 amount to one huudred thousand dollars.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh is taken internally upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A Rebuke.
North State.

Senator Williams, of Pitt county, had the mortification of seeing his 6 per cent interest bill defeated in the Senate. He immediately took up his hat and departed, saying "If this is a farmers legislature, the Lord deliver me from any more such." A brother member who heard the remarks, said "If you are a farmer legislator, the Lord deliver us from any more such."

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years, we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr King's New Life Pills Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity on their merits. A. Wadsworth, Druggist.

The Washington Gazette says: The people of Williamston, in Martin county are afflicted by seven plagues—mumps, measles, itch, freshets, insurance agents and lightning rod men.

The Scotland Neck *Democrat* says: On last Saturday Harry Jones and Carter Powell, who had been in some way interested in a crop together, got into a difficulty about it near town, when Jones shot Powell. the ball taking effect some where near the heart. Jones made his escape add Powell died Sunday night.

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The Accomodation daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, leaves at 4.00 P. M. Returning, leaves at 8.30 A. M.

☞The Fast Fish Train daily, except Sundays at 2.00 A. M.

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At Edenton—With N. C. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Newbern for all points on Chowan, Roanoke, Little, Cashie and Roanoke Rivers, and Albemarle & Washington, also with steamers Raleigh and Neuse, and with Steamer Roanoke stopping at Weekly for Hamilton, Williamston, Jamesville & Washington, also with steamers Plymouth and Washington on the Chowan and Scuppernong rivers.

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HARRISON'S INAUGURAL.

The President's Views Upon Important Public Questions.

Discussing the Tariff, Civil Service, the Surplus, Etc.

The following is the inaugural address of President Harrison:

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defence and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth and station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalities or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly in covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidentially expect the favor and help of Almighty God—that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our Constitutional scheme of Government. When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The centre of population, when our National Capital was located, was east of Baltimore and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the Westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has been limited to territory, population, and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtues of forbearence is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

THE TARIFF POLICY.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace specially demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster, and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine and prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American markets for their shops and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress, urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the work of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defence of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting-furnace and the mill, the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky. Men were made free, and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversifications of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives who find homes and school privileges there, and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national Administration, but in preserving, for their local communities, the benefit of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defence must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful imitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practise or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, where courts not mobs, execute the penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice, and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other Powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with their peace and welfare for our peace and safety, which all the great Powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water-way between our eastern and western seaboard should be dominated by any European Government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly Power. We shall, in the future, as in the past, use every honorable means to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile occupation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire attention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however before Government from which we ask such concessions. But having fairly obtained them, by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly power nor the just rights of its citizens, nor tolerate the like treatment of our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contributions to the world's peace, which to nations is more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of honor and a just ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office. But it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office.

Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the Civil Service Law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list increases removals from office will diminish.

THE SURPLUS.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary calls, happily of scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, prodigacy, or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security, or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern warships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a fighting gravity beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension law should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

THE NEW STATES.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled those Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the Nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their title should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the necessity of throwing about the ballot box, and about the elector, further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. No power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion.

The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practise election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance. Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our different opinions in political respect, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic, law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing interdependence of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And, when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted, and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with highest honor the State that has the most promoted education, virtue, justice, and patriotism among the people.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ROBERT SIGEL, the son of General Franz Sigel, Pension Agent in New York, has been arrested for frauds and forgeries in connection with pension payments. He was placed under $20,000 bail.

HENRY A. GOULD, dealer in dye stuffs, rubber, gutta percha, etc., at Boston, Mass., has made a voluntary assignment, with liabilities approaching $1,000,000.

EDWARD COBURN, aged twenty-eight years, killed his wife, aged eighteen, at Boston, Mass., and then committed suicide.

A SON and daughter of P. T. Adams, of Livonia, N. Y., while crossing Conesus Lake in a sleigh, drove into a hole where the ice had been removed. They have a narrow escape, and was saved, but the young woman and he horse were drowned.

THE steamer Kill Von Kull, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was burned at Elizabethport, N. J., causing a loss of over $175,000.

THE Reading (Penn.) Iron Works have failed, with liabilities estimated at $1,000,000.

A JOINT COMMITTEE of the Rhode Island Legislature favorably reported a bill to annul the Prohibitory Amendment to the State Constitution.

DIPHTHERIA of a malignant type is prevailing at St. Petersburg, Penn. All the churches, schools and singing classes are closed and public meetings forbidden.

South and West.

THE business portion of the village of Lostant, Ill., was burned.

A WHOLESALE hardware store, a candy factory and Henrice's Hotel were burned in Chicago causing a loss of over $300,000.

THE family of Mr. Hynes, nine in all, were drowned in a swamp in Decatur County, Tenn., near the Tennessee River, a colored man who was with them escaping to tell the story. The family were moving in a wagon and after dark became lost.

THERE is much excitement in White River Township, Johnson County, Ind., over the wholesale outbreak of hydrophobia.

FORTY-FIVE members of the Dakota Legislature telegraphed President Harrison asking him to remove the post-office at Church at once.

S. J. HOTT, a cobbler who is also janitor of the Waterloo (Iowa) First National Bank, has been elected Mayor of that place—mainly by the Knights of Labor and railroad men.

THE three claimants to the Governorship of West Virginia—Nathan Goff, Republican; President Carr, of the Senate, and the past incumbent, Governor Wilson—have all formally taken the oath of office, and each is prepared to transact the Gubernatorial business.

Washington.

THE Treasurer of the United States mailed 8963 checks, aggregating $1,505,312.58 for interest due March 1, 1889, on United States registered 4½ per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1891.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, caused such a disturbance in the Senate that the presiding officer refused to recognize him. Mr. Riddleberger then resigned his seat in the Senate, but resumed the annoyance of his fellow Senators until he was taken out in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MR. CLEVELAND just before retiring from office transmitted to Congress the fifth report of the Civil Service Commission accompanied by a message.

THE President gave a dinner to the members of his Cabinet at the White House, just before his retirement from office. They were all present except Attorney-General Garland. Chief Justice Fuller, Associate Justice Lamar and Colonel Lamont were the other guests. The Cabinet officers remained with the President for several hours after the dinner, assisting him in the consideration and despatch of Congressional measures and in closing up the affairs of the Administration. Over a hundred bills were acted upon.

GENERAL CLARK, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, has received from the Governor-General of West Virginia the certificates of the election of Congressmen for the Third and Fourth Districts of that State. They are issued in the names of the Democratic candidates. This makes a Republican majority of three in the next House.

THE President before his retirement signed the Pension Appropriation bill, and the bill to provide for the eleventh and subsequent censuses.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent the following Cabinet nominations to the Senate in special sessions, and they were immediately confirmed: Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York; Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri; Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WINDOM has resigned the presidency of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company (Eads's Tehuantepec ship railway).

Foreign.

MR. GLADSTONE and Mr. Parnell spoke in the English Parliament on Mr. Morley's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, expressing dissatisfaction with the British Government's policy in Ireland; the amendment was defeated by a vote of 329 to 250.

WHILE the local train was awaiting orders in the station yard at Paris, Canada, a special from Brantford dashed into the passenger car with full force, smashing it into splinters and killing two passengers.

THE London *Times* has made an apology for publishing the forged Parnell letters.

THE King of Italy has ordered Signor Crispi to form a new cabinet.

HON. PERRY BELMONT, United States Minister to Spain, has resigned.

THE recall of Herr Knappe, the German Consul at Samoa, has been promptly followed by the dispatch of Herr Stuebel, formerly Consul-General at Copenhagen, to replace him. Herr Stuebel, after an interview with Bismarck, left under instructions to reach Samoa by the quickest route.

A REPORT from Kiel, Germany, says that a naval conflict has taken place in Samoan waters between the German war vessel Olga and a United States man-of-war. The American vessel is reported to have fired the first shot.

THE Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

THE seventy-ninth birthday of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated in Rome. He received the cardinals and prelates who had assembled to do him the honors usual to the occasion.

THE body of the man who committed suicide at Madrid has been officially identified as that of Pigott, the forger.

THE British bark Port Gordon was wrecked forty miles south of Cape Flattery, British Columbia, and four of the crew were drowned.

A PHILANTHROPIST DEAD.

I. V. Williamson, the Millionaire, Expires in Philadelphia.

His Great Bequest for a Mechanical School in Jeopardy.

Isaiah V. Williamson, the venerable millionaire philanthropist, and probably the richest bachelor in the United States, died a few days ago in Philadelphia.

Mr. Williamson was born at Penns Manor, Bucks County, Penn., eighty-seven years ago. He was the son of a poor farmer, and worked on the farm in summer and attended the village school in winter. At twelve years he entered a country store at Fordingham, Bucks County, where he remained until he was about twenty years old, when he concluded to come to Philadelphia to seek his fortune. After a varied commercial experience he became a member of the firm of Williamson, Burroughs & Co., who carried on the dry goods business. He was very successful, and retired from active work many years ago with an immense fortune, aggregating millions.

After retiring from the dry goods business Williamson became an active figure in financial circles. His fortune grew rapidly under his judicious investments, and at the time of his death he was regarded as the richest man in Philadelphia. Mr. Williamson never married. His economical habits acquired in early youth stuck to him in later years, and as he grew older he appeared to have an increasing aversion to spending money upon himself. He carried one umbrella for over fifteen years, and was always seen wearing clothes of ancient cut and faded and threadbare appearance.

Mr. Williamson was a charitable man all his life, and has given liberally to all worthy objects. He was, however, averse to publicity, and enjoined secrecy as to the giver upon many institutions that were benefitted by his bounty. The House of Refuge received $100,000 from him, and the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and the Jefferson College Hospital, $50,000 each. He gave $100,000 to the Board of Trade fund for the assistance of merchants who had sustained reverses and were without means for making a livelihood. Whenever he sent a contribution to any object he simply signed his initials, and few persons know how much he has given away anonymously.

The crowning act of Mr. Williamson's philanthropic life was the gift of $2,500,000 for the founding of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, which is to be built as soon as location is decided upon. The affairs of the project are now in the hands of a board of trustees selected by him. Although he gave away a great deal of money in this and other ways, Mr. Williamson, it is said, provided well for his relatives. The nearest of these are a sister and brother living in Bucks County, and a brother in Kentucky. His younger brother, who died some time ago, left four daughters, two married and two single.

Mr. Williamson always led a life of the greatest seclusion, and kept himself as much as possible out of the public eye.

Owing to the fact that no will is known to have been made by Mr. Williamson, some doubt has been expressed regarding his bequests.

Franklin B. Gowan, who was for many years the private counsel of Mr. Williamson, said that the effects of the dead man were in such a condition that his plans and ideas regarding the proposed industrial school would be fully carried out; he said that the trustees now had in their possession, by legal deed, over $2,000,000, and that Mr. Williamson so fixed things that whatever may be the shape of his will, there can be no interference with the school project. A trustee stated that the idea of the school had long been considered by Mr. Williamson, and when the plans were made public the arrangements had been completed for the actual transfer of the property and securities, and this was done as soon as the Board of Trustees was selected, and that there could not possibly be any interference with the project.

A NEW GOLD FEVER.

The "Finds" in Lower California Creating a Stampede.

Despatches from San Diego, Cal., say that the gold news from the mines at Ensenada is becoming more satisfactory daily, and authentic accounts of rich finds are creating extraordinary excitement. By steamer from Lower California there arrived in San Francisco 400 ounces of gold dust and nuggets. The landing was watched by an enormous crowd of people, and old miners are flocking into the city with every train, eager to have the latest intelligence.

Every steamer bound out from San Francisco is loaded to the guards with old miners and new prospectors. Scores have already started overland, and new outfits are forming every day. The latest news from Ensenada is to the effect that the place is deserted by the people, who have gone to the mines.

It is impossible to obtain a conveyance of any sort in the town, and there is scarcely a pound of bacon to be found. Tools of all kinds are worth their weight in gold.

Old miners who have been in California since the bustling days of '49 say that the find is probably the richest ever discovered in California. All are wild in the excitement.

The region where the gold has been discovered is about eighteen miles long by twenty broad. There is plenty of running water there yet and it will last for months.

UNSIGNED BILLS.

Measures Passed by Congress Which Failed to Become Laws.

The following is a list of the bills which did not receive the President's signature before the adjournment of Congress, and consequently failed to become laws:

The act for a bridge across the Arkansas River near Cummings Landing, Ark.; the act to require the States Circuit and District Judges to instruct the jury in writing in certain cases; the act to make Port Angeles, Washington Territory, a port of delivery; the act to provide for trial by jury in the Police Court of the District of Columbia; the act granting the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company the right of way through the Indian Territory; the act granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Leavenworth and Gulf Railroad Company; the acts granting pensions and other relief to Wesley Montgomery, Daniel M. Maulding, Noah W. Yoder, A. J. McCreary, Minnie A. Bailey, John Gallagher, Mary Murphy, Cyrus Tuttle, Ruth Ames, Levi D. Smith, Andrew J. Faust, Elizabeth E. Groff, Rozalia Junk, William A. Taylor, John Mann, Catherine Hayes, John B. Whitfield, John R. Trentlon, D. M. Sprague, W. Tilton, Mary Horning, Sarah A. Harrison, Lavinia Wright, Ann E. Musson, Elizabeth Jones and Louisa V. A. Kilpatrick, widow of Major-General Kilpatrick.

SHOT HIS CHILD-BRIDE.

Tragic End of an Elopement by Youthful Lovers.

Duke McLachlan, aged twenty-two, shot and killed his young bride, Cora Carnahan, aged thirteen, and then shot himself through the head, at the farmhouse of Elmer Davis, near Earlville, Ill.

The couple eloped from Paw Paw, Ill., Sunday evening. They arrived at Davis's house Tuesday night, and the latter, who was acquainted with McLachlan, gave them shelter. On Wednesday evening the young couple complained of being tired and retired early. Later, pistol shots were heard, and an investigation showed that McLachlan had shot his young wife twice through the head, killing her instantly, and then put a bullet into his own head inflicting a fatal wound. The only cause known for the tragedy was their fear of arrest.

She Was Right.

"I don't know what I should do without you, darling," he whispered tenderly.

But she was in one of her little tempers. "Don't talk bosh, George," she said, "You'd eat, drink, smoke, sleep, and wear paper collars, just as you do now. There, now."

All the sweet sentiment in that young man's soul froze up, never to thaw again. But she was right. He's doing without her now, and he does it just that way.

THE letter head of a storekeeper in Wallingford, Ct., is comprehensive, and indicates a catholicity of occupation on his part. It runs thus: "Confectionery, toys, ice cream, tobacco, cigars, pipes, news-room, stationery, blank notes, drafts, blank books, temperance drinks, bread, pies, fruits, tea, coffee, base-ball goods, fish hooks, etc. Agent Anchor line steamers. Drafts on Europe for sale."

LATER NEWS.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FAIRCHILD has been offered and has accepted the office of President of the newly organized New York Security and Trust Company.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON, the millionaire philanthropist of Philadelphia, is dead.

ROBERT GARRETT, the insane millionaire, has left his retreat at Ringwood, N. J., for an extended trip through Mexico.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont and family, left Washington by special train for New York, where they are quartered at Victoria Hotel.

ABOUT 200,000 people witnessed the parade at the annual New Orleans Madi Gras Carnival.

THE mutilated corpses of four women have recently been found in the river near Eagle Pass, Texas. The whole affair is a deep mystery.

MRS. ANN DRISCOLL decapitated her sleeping husband, Timothy Driscoll, a wealthy farmer, with an axe, during a temporary fit of insanity, near Delafield, Wis.

NATHAN A. WILSON, Secretary of the Cleveland Stove Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, killed himself in the company's office, in the afternoon the company assigned. Liabilities, $90,000.

ON Spruce Creek, near Mount Sterling, Ky., Frank Wright, Jim Holdin and Sue Holdin have been arrested for murdering Conk Wright's family of nine children, aged from three to nineteen years.

JAMES N. HUSTON, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, has been tendered the position of Treasurer of the United States.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S Cabinet was sworn into office.

ROBERT S. CHILTON, a clerk in the State Department, has been appointed private secretary to Vice-President Morton.

THE Inaugural Committee made enough from the sale of privileges, ball tickets, etc., to defray all expenses and have a surplus of about $20,000.

THE Ministry of New South Wales has been defeated on the question of protection and has resigned. Sir Henry Parkes will form a free trade Cabinet.

THE Germans have recaptured Bagomoyo, Zanzibar, defeating the Arabs with great loss; Bushiri, the Arab leader, was wounded.

FATHER COEN, of Woodford, Ireland, the famous agitator of the land question, is dead.

AT a meeting of the creditors of the Reading (Penn.) Iron Works, the liabilities were reported as $1,927,783.22, and the assets as $2,439,595.69. Arrangements were made for continuing the works temporarily.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON, the famous Swedish engineer who designed the ironclad Monitor, has just died in New York city. He was born July 31, 1803.

GUNTHER WESHUNG, a New York apothecary's clerk, was murdered by an unknown person with an axe in the rear part of the store in which he was employed.

GEORGE HAWKINS WILLIAMS, aged seventy years, one of the leading members of the Baltimore Bar, and ex-President of the Maryland Senate, died a few days ago in Baltimore.

MITCHELL PEEBLES, his wife and two children were found mysteriously murdered in their beds at Duck Creek, Ky.

THE Farmers' Union mercantile firm of Liverpool, Cal., has assigned. Liabilities $140,000.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON was granted a leave of absence by the Senate and Senator Ingalls was elected President pro tempore.

FIRST COMPTROLLER DURHAM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller and Fourth Auditor Shelley tendered their resignations to Secretary Windom to take effect at his convenience.

DR. TANNER, member of the British Parliament for Cork, who was arrested for violating the Crimes Act, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor.

AN Austrian ship, laden with petroleum, exploded in the harbor of the French Island of Bouc. Four of the crew were saved and nine perished.

GENERAL LEGITIME has sent a telegram to the European Governments announcing that the rebellion in Hayti has been crushed and demanding recognition of his Government.

THE British vessel El Dorado, 270 tons burden, has passed through the Panama Canal from Aspinwall to Chagres, a distance of fifteen miles. This is the first foreign vessel that has passed through the canal from one port to another.

THE French Cabinet has rescinded the decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale.

NEW Ministries have been formed in Italy and Servia.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MRS. LANGTRY is going to London.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is worth $725,000.

HELENA MODJESKA was born in Polana in 1844.

HENRY IRVING has just reached his fifty first year.

PATTI, it is said, has lost certain notes o her voice.

CLARA MORRIS was born in Cleveland Ohio, in 1846.

SARAH BERNHARDT will not visit America again until 1890.

MADRID theatres are allowed by law to us only the electric light.

HARRIGAN, the New York actor-author has just completed a new three-act comedy.

MRS. W. J. FLORENCE will permanently retire from the stage at the close of the season.

A GRANDNIECE of Schubert has been giving a piano recital with moderate success in London.

ALL doubts that Modjeska will play in connection with Edwin Booth next season seem now to be removed.

MARIE V AN ZANDT has made a sensational furor in Madrid in "Lakme," being called in front of the curtain twenty times.

FOUR opera companies will fight one another for profitable patronage in New York city during the summer months.

THE London *Figaro* says that a sister of Mary Anderson will shortly make her debut in the English provinces or the United States.

W. VAN DYKE, proprietor of the Minnie Douglass Opera Company, now traveling in Illinois, has become heir to $140,000 by his uncle's death.

A PLAY entitled "Dammerung," by the Queen of Roumania was produced recently, with great success, at the Weimar (Germany) Court Theatre.

W. J. SCANLAN, the American actor, will play in Great Britain and Ireland during the coming season. His tour will begin in Liverpool on April 22d.

AT the Academy of Music, in New York city, it is found that about two-thirds of the 500 opera glasses attached to the backs of the chairs are nightly used.

THE actress Lotta has been on the stage since 1858, having first appeared on the boards when twelve years old. She is reported to have the largest fortune of any American actress.

A SYNDICATE of Americans has obtained from the Paris Municipal Council a concession of twenty acres of land centrally located for the American show during the Exhibition.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE, as she is generally called, has just entered upon her eighty-first year. It is more than sixty years since she made her first appearance at Drury Lane, London, as Juliet.

IN Stockholm they have not yet finished honoring Jennie Lind. A new street has just been called after her, and a sculptor has recently finished a statue representing her in the costume of Norma.

AMBROISE THOMAS's ballet, founded on Shakespeare's "Tempest," is in active rehearsal at the Paris Grand Opera, and will be produced the middle of April. Rosita Mauri will dance Miranda.

MISS FANNIE MASKELL, who acted Mrs. Middway in "Still Waters Run Deep" when that piece was played for the first time thirty-four years ago, is said to be the sole surviving member of the original cast.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

62D DAY.—Secretary Fairchild transmitted the result of the investigation into alleged sugar frauds....Mr. Sherman reported back the Senate bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries in Alaska, with a recommendation that the House amendment (extending the provisions of the bill to Behring Sea) be disagreed to. The amendment was disagreed to, and a conference asked....The Senate then proceeded to pass private pension bills on the calendar. All the pension bills on the calendar (fifty-two) were passed. Among them was one giving a pension of $50 a month (instead of $100, as in the bill introduced by Mr. Hawley) to the widow of the late General Hunt.

63D DAY.—There was not time to read the journal, and the Senate plunged into the necessary routine business without waste of time....The House amendment to the bill authorizing the sale of part of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was concurred in....A conference was ordered on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees....The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to. The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was agreed to....The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. All the amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, the bill passed and a conference requested....At 6.20 the Senate took a recess until 8.30....President Ingalls laid before the Senate the President's veto